

Types of Volcanoes and Its Distribution

1. When a volcano ejects acid lava, the eruption is usually

- A. light and less violent
- B. soft and less violent
- C. loud but less violent
- D. loud and more violent

2. In some eruptions, mudflows are forced over the

- A. Earth's mantle
- B. Ocean bed
- C. Earth's surface
- D. Earth's core

3. The magma which is forced onto the Earth's surface is known as

- A. Vent
- B. Cone
- C. Lava
- D. Magma Chamber

4. An example of composite volcanoes is

- A. Mount Everest
- B. Puy de Dome
- C. Mauna Loa
- D. Mount Merapi

5. During eruption, the volcanic material is

- A. blown to some meters
- B. blown to many kilometers
- C. blown to some inches
- D. blown to some feet

6. Volcanoes are generally found where _____ pull apart or are coming together:

- A. Intraplates

- B. Tectonic plates
- C. Earth's crust
- D. None of these

7. Which ridge has examples of volcanoes caused by "divergent tectonic plates" pulling a part?

- A. Pacific ring of fire
- B. Mid Atlantic Ridge
- C. Both (a) and (b)
- D. None of these

8. Which one has examples of volcanoes caused by 'convergent tectonic plate, coming together?

- A. Mid Atlantic ridge
- B. Pacific ring of fire
- C. Both (a) and (b)
- D. None of these

9. Volcanoes can also form where there is stretching of the earth's _____ and where the _____ goes thin.

- A. Surface, crust
- B. Plate, surface
- C. Crust, crust
- D. Plate, crust

10. Volcano forms by the stretching earth's crust and the crust goes this this phenomenon is called:

- A. Interplate volcanism
- B. Non-hot interpolate
- C. Hot spot intraplate
- D. None of these

11. Volcanoes can also be caused by _____ so called 'hot spots'.

- A. Mantle plumes
- B. Ash
- C. Gases
- D. None of these

12. Hotspot volcanoes can be found on the islands like:
- A. Malaysian
 - B. Indonesian
 - C. Hawaiian
 - D. None of these
13. Hotspot volcano is also found else where in the solar system especially on:
- A. Sun and moons
 - B. Rocky planets and moons
 - C. Both (a) and (b)
 - D. None of these
14. Volcanoes are usually located on:
- A. Divergent plate boundaries
 - B. Convergent plate boundaries
 - C. Hotspots
 - D. All of them
15. The erupted material of volcano consists of:
- A. Lava texture
 - B. Lava composition
 - C. Both (a) and (b)
 - D. None of these
16. Volcanic belts form along
- A. islands in the Pacific Ocean.
 - B. North American mountain ranges.
 - C. the boundaries of Earth's plates.
 - D. the coast of Antarctica.
17. The volcanoes along converging oceanic plate boundaries may form
- A. a hot spot.
 - B. a part of the mid-ocean ridge.
 - C. an island arc.
 - D. a subducting plate.
18. The formation of the Hawaiian Islands is one example of

- A. volcanoes forming over a hot spot.
 - B. volcanoes forming along plate boundaries.
 - C. the Ring of Fire.
 - D. continental drift.
19. What provides the force that causes magma to erupt to the surface?
- A. the silica in the magma
 - B. dissolved gases trapped in the magma
 - C. gravity in the lithosphere
 - D. the density of the magma
20. If a volcano's magma is high in silica, the volcano will probably
- A. erupt quietly.
 - B. remain dormant.
 - C. erupt explosively.
 - D. produce dark-colored lava.
21. The main hazard from a quiet volcanic eruption is
- A. volcanic gases.
 - B. lava flows.
 - C. geysers.
 - D. pyroclastic flows.
22. If geologists detect many small earthquakes in the area near a volcano, what can they infer about the volcano?
- A. It is dormant.
 - B. It is probably about to erupt.
 - C. It is extinct.
 - D. It is a good source of geothermal energy.
23. When many layers of thin, runny lava build up a high, level area, the result is a
- A. lava plateau.
 - B. shield volcano.
 - C. cinder cone volcano.
 - D. composite volcano.
24. The viscosity of magma depends upon its silica content and its
- A. color
 - B. temperature.
 - C. magnetism.
 - D. pyroclastic flow.

25. What causes magma to flow upward into any cracks in the rock above it?
- A. Magma is forced toward the surface by Earth's rotation.
 - B. Liquid magma is less dense than the solid material around it.
 - C. Magma is drawn through the cracks by the force of gravity.
 - D. Friction within the cracks pulls magma upward.

Answers Key

1. D 2. C 3. C 4. D 5. B 6. B 7. B 8. B 9. C 10. B 11. A 12. C

13. B 14. D 15. C 16. C 17. C 18. A 19. B 20. C 21. B 22. B 23. A 24. B

25. B